

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SENATE CONFIRMATION OF JOHN UNPINGCO

HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, today is a red letter day for the Territory of Guam as a result of the confirmation hearing held for attorney, John S. Unpingco, as judge for the District Court of Guam. To memorialize this momentous occasion, I am hereby submitting for inclusion into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the remarks that I had the privilege of presenting to the Senate Judiciary Committee in my introduction of John.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN BEN BLAZ

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I am Ben Blaz, the Congressional Delegate representing the U.S. Territory of Guam. On behalf of Joseph F. Ada, Governor of Guam, the Honorable Joe T. San Agustin, Speaker of the 21st Guam Legislature, members of the 21st Guam Legislature and the people of Guam, I want to thank you for holding this hearing to consider a son of Guam, John Sablan Unpingco, as Federal Judge of the U.S. District Court of Guam.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot resist the temptation to mention a remarkable coincidence at this hearing today. As a young Marine Lieutenant some 48 years ago, you were one of the liberators of Guam from enemy occupation during World War II. Today, you are serving as Chairman of this particular hearing to confirm Guam's nominee for U.S. District Court Judge. It is indeed remarkable that I can sit here before you today, as a fellow Marine and as a colleague in Congress, to participate with you on yet another momentous occasion for Guam. This turn of events is a magnificent commentary on the American form of democracy and a fitting tribute to ideals of the American people.

You have undoubtedly reviewed the Senate questionnaire that John has completed, which discloses in detail his qualifications: his legal education, which culminated in a Juris Doctorate from New York University and a Master of Laws from Georgetown University; his professional experience as a trial attorney and international law practitioner with the U.S. Armed Forces; and his membership in bar associations and court admissions which include Washington, D.C., California, Japan and Guam.

As proud as we are of John's professional and personal accomplishments, we are equally as proud that he is a native born son of Guam who holds all the requisite legal credentials. He is best qualified to balance our people's unique cultural sensitivities while upholding our American judicial principles of justice, fairness and impartiality.

While the U.S. District Court on Guam is considered a creation of the legislative branch and is thus an "Article I" Court, perhaps one day we can make it a full-fledged "Article III" Court. We could do this as part of Guam's other efforts to become a more

equal partner under our American flag and to achieve a closer association within the American political family.

As you well know, Mr. Chairman, over the past few years we have managed to overcome some significant obstacles and have reached a commendable level of economic self-sufficiency. Similarly, we are working toward increased self-governance as we define and refine our relationship with our country as a non-State. Favorable consideration of John's appointment would be just, inspirational and reassuring to those of us who are on the periphery of the Republic.

In closing, let me reiterate my strong and unqualified support of John S. Unpingco to become our next District Court Judge. I know that he also has the bipartisan and unified backing of the Territory's entire community, including the Governor of Guam, the Guam Legislature, the Guam Bar Association, as well as Judge Clifford Wallace, the Chief Judge of the Ninth Circuit, and Judge Ted Goodwin, former Chief Judge and now a Senior Judge in the same Circuit.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for chairing this hearing. We are deeply touched by the personal interest that you and your colleagues, most notably Senator Dan Inouye, have shown for the well-being of the Territory of Guam and its people. We will long remember your personal contribution to this very special day in Guam's history.

A CRA SUCCESS STORY: MILWAUKEE'S LINCOLN STATE BANK

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, Lincoln State Bank, an outstanding, community-oriented financial institution with deep roots in Milwaukee, has received an outstanding rating from Federal regulators for its compliance with the Community Reinvestment Act.

Few institutions nationwide can claim this distinction. Through its organization of a community development corporation, day-to-day involvement with local businesses and community groups, and leadership in such projects as the restoration of St. Josaphat Basilica, Lincoln State Bank has shown it is possible to make an impact while making a buck.

At this point, I would like to share with my colleagues an article from the September 19, 1992, Milwaukee Business Journal which describes the Lincoln State Bank story.

[From the Milwaukee Business Journal, Sept. 19, 1992]

CRA SUCCESS STORY: LINCOLN STATE BANK
(By Geoff Cooper)

Alberto Guzman wanted to open a Mexican restaurant on Milwaukee's south side, but he had no idea he'd have such a tough time getting the permits needed to operate.

"So we took his hand and went down to City Hall," said Hilde Dewulf, a consultant

to Lincoln Neighborhood Redevelopment Corp. "Sometimes you've got to do that."

Lincoln Neighborhood Redevelopment, a community development corporation, or CDC, is a subsidiary of Merchants & Manufacturers Bancorporation, parent of Lincoln State Bank, 2266 S. 13th St., Milwaukee. The 83-year-old bank has long been a chief financier of businesses and residents on Milwaukee's south side.

As the once predominantly Polish-American neighborhoods surrounding the bank became home to a growing Hispanic population, the bank adapted, tailoring its marketing to reach those who did not speak English.

That's just one reason the bank earlier this month earned an "outstanding" grade from federal regulators for compliance with the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) of 1977.

Guzman is another reason. He opened Tiobeto's, at 565 W. Lincoln Ave., in June after leasing space in a building Lincoln Neighborhood Redevelopment bought last year. The entrepreneur hopes someday to buy the building, but the relationship between Guzman and the bank won't end there.

The bank, through its CDC, will examine Tiobeto's cash flow statements regularly. Already, the bank has aided Guzman immeasurably: Dewulf went to City Hall this spring with the prospective business owner and helped him get occupancy, liquor and operating permits.

"They're a model of how a bank can take the initiative and make a change in a neighborhood," said Leo Ries, director of housing and neighborhood development at the city of Milwaukee Department of City Development. "A lot of banks go out there and wait for an easy deal to come along. Not Lincoln."

NO EASY DEALS

Last week, Lincoln State Bank's CDC razed dilapidated garages behind two commercial buildings in the 500 block of West Lincoln Avenue. Now the CDC, using city and county grants, will turn the space into a parking lot for the businesses facing Lincoln Avenue.

Within 60 days the community development group expects to finalize an agreement to sell one of the buildings to an ophthalmologist who plans to gut the 1920s structure, restore it, and build an atrium that will link it with a neighboring apartment building.

The apartment building has four vacant units. Badly in need of rehabilitation, it will get it this fall. Earlier this week, the bank's CDC signed an agreement to provide building materials to Bay View High School students. The carpentry class students have until May 1993 to revamp the four apartments.

When John Bailey, a Lake Geneva business owner, went searching for a place to open a pottery shop this spring, he was heavily courted by Lincoln State Bank.

"They just dogged him," said Robert Trimmer, CDC's neighborhood development specialist.

In July, Bailey opened Lincoln Art Pottery at 636 W. Lincoln Ave. He bought the building using a loan from the Lincoln Fund, a

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

\$550,000 pool of money administered by Lincoln State Bank's CDC. The fund was created in 1989 when the bank, Lincoln Savings Bank S.A., Layton State Bank and Wisconsin Community Capital Corp., a Madison small-business investment company, agreed to plunk down the startup capital.

Lincoln State Bank since has entered an agreement to acquire Lincoln Savings.

So far, the Lincoln Fund has helped eight businesses get started on the south side, and it has helped three others expand.

Todd Moro's Club Cha-Cha Mexican restaurant, which opened in June, got a loan from the fund and now is leasing space at 1332 W. Lincoln Ave., a property owned by Lincoln Neighborhood Redevelopment.

Moro, president of the Blue Water Restaurant Group, which owns three restaurants in the metropolitan area, also moved the company's administrative offices from the backroom of its Mukwonago restaurant to 1311 W. Lincoln Ave. Shortly after his arrival on Milwaukee's south side, Moro told Lincoln State Bank Executives he'd make noise if the area's revitalization slows.

"I want to be an advocate of community pride and keeping the streets clean," Moro said.

CDC TAKES CONTROL

Moro intends to be an active member of the Lincoln Avenue Merchants Association (LAMA). Like the 13th Street and Oklahoma Avenue Advancement Association, LAMA was "ailing" until two years ago, Dewulf said. Lincoln State's CDC took control. It now coordinates the activities of both organizations and prepares regular newsletters for local businesses that are members of the two groups.

Last year, the bank created a third local business organization, the Layton Park Association.

The three groups are sending a clear message to local businesses: Clean up your act. Central to revitalization efforts is a beautification plan aimed at making it easier for businesses to improve tattered storefronts.

Lincoln Neighborhood Redevelopment has helped seven businesses get grants from the city's Facade Grant Program, which offers matching funds of up to \$2,500 per application.

The CDC itself will receive a grant—\$25,000 from the city—that it will disburse to local businesses that need face lifts. And the city has agreed to pay an architect to study turn-of-the-century buildings in the West Lincoln Avenue business corridor, suggest ways to rehabilitate them to their original state, and talk one-on-one with local business owners about how to improve the appearance of their shops, Dewulf said.

"A lot of the things we do don't call for money," said Michael Gapinski, executive director of the CDC. "Some things simply deal with the concept and value of a neighborhood."

Industry observers say this is the essence of a grass-roots community reinvestment effort. A bank must be willing to spend time and energy to improve the business climate of the area in which it does business.

"They're elevating the confidence of the neighborhood," Ries said. "They're an institution that's out to make a buck, make no mistake. And in the end, if they're successful, they will."

"But there's no other bank around that's actually talking about community organization and social support like they are."

One business owner jokes that Lincoln State Bank has become the neighborhood's "storefront police." If a storefront is empty,

the bank posts a large sign in the window urging prospective tenants to call the CDC. If a storefront needs repair, bank officers pay a visit to the business's owner.

"All the owners seem to take pride in taking care of the area," said Ava Kuzminski, owner of Ava's Brides & Co., 3052 S. 13th St. Kuzminski and her husband, Walter, opened their business in July. They bought the building last December and renovated it. They lease part of the building to Natural Food Shop, and they've found tenants for three of the four upstairs apartments.

All this was done with a loan from Lincoln State bank.

"Other banks weren't interested," Ava Kuzminski said. "Lincoln was the only one that wanted to deal."

GUSHING REGULATORS

Unlike other CRA exams made public in the past year, regulators gushed about the efforts of Lincoln State Bank. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., in a report made public this month, commended the bank for hiring a CRA officer. It talked positively about the bank's efforts through the CDC and it mentioned the Lincoln Fund.

The FDIC said there is no evidence the bank has discriminated on the basis of race, color or religion. The bank has not "red-lined" any neighborhoods, and has actually tried to break through language barriers by advertising in Spanish-language publications and community shoppers.

The FDIC applauded the bank for buying a duplex from a city tax foreclosure and, with the help of utilities, repairing it. The South Ninth Street duplex was vacant for two years and was "unlivable," Gapinski said.

A single mother with three children now rents the duplex from a local real estate broker who bought the rehabilitated building from the bank.

The FDIC forgot to mention the \$3.5 million restoration of the St. Josaphat Basilica. The crown jewel of the south side, the basilica is a source of pride. If its dome shines, so will the area's business sector. Or at least that's what Michael Murry thought.

A native south sider, Murry is president of Merchants & Manufacturers, parent of Lincoln State Bank. Fellow bank officers say it was Murry who approached the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago about licensing the CDC in 1989. And it was Murry who gathered local business owners in 1987 to create a strategy for improving south side neighborhoods.

The effort was born partly out of community spirit, partly out of guilt.

"We were building branches in New Berlin and Muskego at the time and I wanted people to know we weren't abandoning the south side," Murry said.

It's been five years since the first meetings between Murry and business owners and the south side is looking better. Vacant storefronts along West Lincoln Avenue from South First Street to South 20th Street have fallen from 32 to 23. Businesses are coming to the area instead of leaving it.

And \$2.2 million has been raised to restore the basilica. The bank hopes to raise another \$1.3 million that will be placed in a trust fund for future repairs of the turn-of-the-century landmark.

Industry observers aren't surprised the bank received a mark of "outstanding" from the FDIC. Its success has been noted within the industry. Lincoln State Bank officers recently were asked by the Green Bay City Council to talk to 30 upstate bankers about community reinvestment.

"The impact in this community is so noticeable," Gapinski said. "I don't see why this can't be done in other neighborhoods."

TRIBUTE TO HERBERT M. SORKIN THE CITY OF PASSAIC'S LONG- EST SERVING COUNCILMAN

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, October 14, 1992, the friends of Herbert M. Sorkin will host a gala affair in his honor at the Meadowlands Hilton in Secaucus, NJ. This tribute will mark the occasion of his 22 years of service on the city of Passaic Council, the longest tenure of service in its history. His many friends and family will be on hand to honor and thank him for his worthy efforts on behalf of all the citizens of Passaic.

Herb has been serving as a councilman in Passaic since his election on July 1, 1971. He has always been recognized as a voice of reason and understanding as well as a positive voice for Passaic.

Herb was born in Passaic and is a graduate of Passaic High School. He enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Force and served as a ball turret gunner on B-24's in the 15th Air Force, based in Italy. Upon his return from overseas, he enrolled in Syracuse University, and graduated in June 1949.

Herb is married to the former Lenore Rinzler and they have three wonderful children: Karen, Laurie, and Kenneth. Karen is married to Gordon Braverman, Laurie is married to Lawrence Loeber, and Kenneth is married to Leslie Garrison. They have blessed Herb and Lenore with five grandchildren, Lindsay and Melanie Braverman, Jessica Loeber, and Gary and Andrew Sorkin.

Herb is active in many organizations, presently serving as vice commander of the Rosol-Dul American Legion Post #359, member of the Jewish War Veterans Post #47, member and past president of the B'nai B'rith Lodge #1609, member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge #155, member and board of director of the Young Israel of Passaic & Clifton, and a member of the Temple Emanuel of Passaic.

Mr. Speaker, the good people of Passaic, which lies in the heart of my Eighth Congressional District, truly appreciate the contributions that Herbert M. Sorkin has made to their community. Throughout his tenure, the citizens of Passaic have been assured of an outstanding public servant, tremendous leadership, astute judgment, and bedrock integrity.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed appropriate that we reflect on the deeds and achievements of Herbert M. Sorkin, who has contributed so much to the quality of life of his fellow citizens. It gives me great pleasure in joining you to honor this great American for his august service to the city of Passaic.

THE GREENWICH JOURNAL AND SALEM PRESS CELEBRATE 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on October 13 of this year the Greenwich Journal and

Salem Press will celebrate its 150th anniversary.

It first appeared as a four-page broadsheet known as the Washington Journal in 1842. The newspaper has gone through several name changes since then. But its high level of journalistic excellence has remained intact.

In 1868, John Curtis was succeeded by Harry C. Page as owner. It seems, however, that Mr. Curtis was not very popular, and when he left he took several years of bound volumes with him. In the 1950's, some of the missing volumes were traced through a New York attorney, but attempts to recover them have been unsuccessful. Present Vice President Culver Tefft, however, is still hopeful these priceless records of local history will be recovered some day.

Page was succeeded by eight different publishers, all of whom left their mark. In 1876, Henry C. Morhouse bought the paper, renamed it the Greenwich Journal, and led the paper for 39 years. His son Harry took over for another 2 years.

In 1917, Grant J. Tefft, a ninth-generation Greenwich resident who worked under the elder Morhouse, took the reins and contributed a wit and style that is still remembered by readers 40 years after his death.

In 1920, Louis Barton sold the Salem Press to Tefft. The two papers were finally merged in 1969. During his tenure, Tefft also printed the Fort Edward Advertiser, the Schuylerville Standard, and the Schaghticoke Sun.

When Tefft died in 1948, Jane and Dick Tefft, his eldest children, became editors and managers of the Greenwich Journal. When his widow, Mazie Tefft died in 1960, her sister Clarissa Hughes and the younger generation of Teffts carried on the family tradition throughout the era of newer technology and changes in the newspaper business.

Dick Tefft died in 1980. His wife Sally succeeded him as owner and publisher. Their oldest son Culver had already come aboard to oversee both business and reporting ends of the business.

In 1990, the Journal moved to 35 Salem Street. Despite many moves and name changes, despite two fires and other problems the newspaper never missed a publication date.

It has always upheld the highest standards of community journalism. That is why, Mr. Speaker, I ask this House to rise in tribute to this great institution, the Journal-Press.

TRIBUTE TO LOUIS VERRETTE

HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, at a time when it is fashionable to decry the moral decline of our Nation, let me bring to your attention proof positive that America is alive and well. The story of Louis Verrette of Iron Mountain is one of integrity, initiative, and service. On the occasion of his 80th birthday, I am including in the RECORD the biography of a man who has given much more than he has taken:

LOUIS C. VERRETTE

Louis C. Verrette was born in Iron Mountain, Michigan, on January 11, 1913, the first

of six children born to Edward J. and Perina Verrette.

Louis was educated in the Iron Mountain School system. During his high school years, he was a state finalist as a declarative speaker. He graduated from the Iron Mountain High School with honors in June 1930.

Louis Verrette enrolled at the Michigan College of Mines, located in Houghton, Michigan, in September 1930. He supported himself and paid for his education during his four years at Michigan Tech working as a janitor in the Chemical Engineering Building and by joining the Army Reserve Officers Training program.

Mr. Verrette graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering from the Michigan College of Mines in 1934 at the depths of the depression. He began working as a Civil Engineer in the St. Louis, Missouri, area on federally funded highway construction projects, returning to Iron Mountain in 1937, to accept a job with the Service and Supply Company. Louis Verrette continued working for the Service and Supply Company and Lakeshore, Inc. upon the merger of those two companies until the outbreak of World War II in December 1941.

In January 1942, Mr. Verrette became the first officer called to service from Dickinson County.

Louis Verrette spent four years in the Army Corps of Engineers stationed at the Corps Research and Development Center at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, near Washington, DC. He entered the service in 1941 as a Second Lieutenant and was discharged in February 1946 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Louis Verrette returned to Iron Mountain after World War II and purchased the Champion Gravel Company from Medio J. Bacco. Starting from scratch, and with very little money, Mr. Verrette developed a construction company, an electric supply business, a mining supply firm, and a ready-mix concrete supply company. All incorporated under Champion, Inc.

In the late forties and the 1950's, Mr. Verrette concentrated on securing Contracts throughout Upper Michigan, the upper part of Lower Michigan and Northern Wisconsin, doing a substantial amount of work at Kinross AFB, Wurtsmith AFB, K.I. Sawyer AFB, and other government facilities.

In the late fifties and throughout the sixties, as mining came back to Upper Michigan, Champion, Inc. did a major part of the construction for Cleveland Cliffs and The Hanna Mining Company.

The company continued to grow throughout the seventies and eighties along the lines established by Louis Verrette in 1947. The earnings from the company have always, to a large measure, been plowed back into the business increasing the strength of this Upper Peninsula construction service and supply company.

Mr. Verrette, at 80 years old, continues as Chairman of the Board of Champion, Inc. and plays an active role in the management of the company.

Louis Verrette was a charter member of the Upper Peninsula Contractors Association, a founder of the Michigan Associated General Contractors Association and has been active in many civic and professional organizations.

Louis Verrette served four years as a member of the Michigan Technological University Board of Control from 1961 to 1965. He served as Board Chairman in 1964. Mr. Verrette was instrumental in and worked hard to establish Lake Superior State College as a four year institution. As Chairman

of the Michigan Technological University Board of Control, he signed the documents that separated the Sault Ste. Marie school from Michigan Technological University.

Mr. Verrette resides in Iron Mountain with his wife, Ruth, and the Verrettes have two grown children, William and Julie. They also have seven grandchildren.

Louis Verrette spent his entire life working to develop the Upper Peninsula as a good place to live and work. He is pleased to watch that which he started continue to grow. He looks forward to a bright future for the Upper Peninsula his family and the businesses in which he is involved.

TRIBUTE TO CHALMERS WYLIE AND CLARENCE MILLER

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, Ohio and the Nation are losing two very outstanding men from the U.S. House of Representatives. Between them, they have served their country and constituents in the most dedicated and conscientious manner for more than a half century.

For me, it has been pleasure and an honor to have served with CHALMERS WYLIE and CLARENCE MILLER as a colleague in the greatest legislative body in the world. My father served with these two gentlemen before I and he too had nothing but good words about these two Representatives from Ohio.

CHALMERS WYLIE has served his country admirably both in war and later as a public servant in Ohio and in the Congress of the United States. I have always looked to CHALMERS WYLIE for advice on banking and housing issues and I surely will miss his guidance in these areas. Likewise, CLARENCE MILLER has distinguished himself as a dedicated public servant both for Ohio and for the United States. I have looked to CLARENCE MILLER for help in appropriations matters, and he would always tell me if appropriations were over budget.

Above all, I will miss the association with these two outstanding gentlemen. I wish them the very best as they take on new challenges in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO THE COORDINATORS OF OPERATION REBUILD

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I'm so very proud of some individuals and groups in our 24th District in upstate New York for their response to the needs of victims of Hurricane Andrew.

I'd like to single out for special praise the Chatham Courier of Chatham and the Courier of East Greenbush, two newspapers in the district, and the Chatham Area Pastors' Association, coordinators of this worthwhile collection drive, known as Operation Rebuild.

Many other businesses and groups contributed generously, and I only hope I haven't left out any names.

The campaign got off to a great start with the donation of a tractor-trailer from Ryder Systems, Inc. The community response in general was so great that three tractor-trailers and a flat-bed were filled.

Tractors, trailers, and even drivers also were donated by Hildebrandt of Claverack, Mabey Moving of Rensselaer, and Rebouin from Hancock, MA. Trucking firms also donated \$4,500 for fuel and tolls.

Hannaford Bros. of Schodack donated seven pallets of food. Blue Seal of Chatham a box of pet food. Matt Brewery of Utica donated 80 cases of soft drinks. Williams Lumber of Hudson filled a flat-bed with building materials. Greenport Roofing also donated roofing materials.

The Outlet Barn donated 1,600 pounds of clothing. The Nassau Resource Center donated sweaters. Agway of Kinderhook and Crellin, Inc. also contributed miscellaneous items.

A local gymnasium was filled with clothing, household goods, furniture, baby equipment, toiletries, and appliances in response to the call for help.

Many private individuals made generous donations.

We were pleased to assist Operation Rebuild by arranging licensing permits for the trucks through the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and finally Florida.

Mr. Speaker, as many as 50,000 families were made homeless by Hurricane Andrew. But America responded the way America always responds.

In time, the ravaged areas will be rebuilt and life will return to normal for all victims of this devastating hurricane. When that time comes, those who organized or participated in Operation Rebuild so generously will have every right to be proud of their response. It's precisely this spirit of voluntarism, helping neighbors in time of need, that has made America great.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and other Members of this House to join me in a grateful salute to publisher Bob Lundquist, the various pastors of Chatham, and everyone else who helped make Operation Rebuild a success.

CAMPAIGNITIS

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, my very good friend, Dr. Fred Hurst, has written a column about a condition that is quite common around the Nation this time of year.

This "condition" is "campaignitis," and I thought my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD all over the country might enjoy reading this reprint from the Knoxville News-Sentinel.

[From the Knoxville News-Sentinel, Sept. 22, 1992]

WIDESPREAD NATIONAL CONDITION LIKELY CURED BY EARLY NOVEMBER

(By Dr. Fred Hurst)

A "condition" exists in the United States today that is seasonal in occurrence, vastly widespread in scope and directly affects people over 18 years old while indirectly affecting those who are younger.

Neither of the sexes nor members of any race, religion, creed or culture are immune.

The symptoms afflict members from every socio-economic class but may vary in severity, intensity and individual response.

As weeks have passed, continued exposure of the public has rendered an epidemic situation. The effects of this "condition" can become disturbing and produce a variety of responses and symptoms.

The emotions are directly affected. They can range from fear to rage to love to hate. Excitement and anticipation are often experienced, but a more disturbing sense of hopelessness and disparity is also known to occur. Panic and anxiety can be followed by a downright depressed mood or gloomy outlook for some people.

A tremendous effort is required in treating these more telltale symptoms. Confusion and ambivalence are commonly apparent as the symptoms are prolonged with time.

The more serious threat to those with prolonged symptoms is loss of hope and a resulting lack of recovery. Faith to survive often has to be restored.

With this "condition," each person must participate in the mechanism of treatment to receive "the cure." To gain relief, everyone must become educated as to the facts of the individual's situation and needs.

To be informed of the issues and facts that are at play (and at work), one must be attentive to various events and a combination of factors that have found to be producing symptoms that prevail.

It must also be kept in mind that various symptomatic needs are constantly changing for each individual, so reassessment of the available treatment plans is necessary. Through the participation of each individual who qualifies, encouraging outcomes and results can be anticipated.

Like many other conditions, however, relief from the various symptoms of this condition will take time and may be painful, but it will be eventually evident in piecemeal fashion. Most will enjoy a satisfactory "recovery."

Since active participation by everyone with the condition is essential, no physician, nurse or other surrogate can provide a total prescription of cure. But through self-help, everyone can tailor, in his or her own mind, soul and by philosophical judgment, a personally affected treatment plan.

Only by individual participation in the political process, involvement of personal ideals, examination of the ills of society, influence of individual testimony and the vote for your chosen candidate of cure, will "CAMPAIGNITIS—1992" be surely and effectively treated.

The only CONTRA-indication at hand is the failure to DRAFT a personal prescription.

HELPING CONGRESS THINK LONG TERM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, September 23, 1992, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

HELPING CONGRESS THINK LONG TERM

Some years ago a careful observer of Congress advised me that the worst thing about Congress was that Members never had time to put their feet on their desks, look out the windows, and think about the long-range needs of the country. I have come to appreciate the wisdom of that comment.

The federal government too often simply does not think long-term. The national debt has quadrupled since 1981 to more than \$4 trillion, placing an enormous future burden on our children. Federal programs that involve long-term investments—for infrastructure, research and development, and education—are dwarfed by federal spending for current consumption. Only limited attention is given to problems that have major future consequences, such as the fact that one-fourth of young American children today live in poverty. Congress can respond quickly to a crisis, for example, setting up several programs to promote alternative sources of energy after the oil shortages of the late 1970s, but the programs are cut once the crisis is forgotten. In contrast to the strategic, long-term planning of businesses, there is typically little systematic national discussion of what are the most important long-term challenges facing our nation.

Making such projections does not involve simply esoteric speculation and crystal-ball gazing. Many future challenges are predictable. For example, the aging of the baby-boomers will place an enormous strain on society as it tries to fund their retirement needs. The point is not that the Federal government could resolve all the long-term problems, but that we should at least gather together the best projections so we can begin to think about how to deal with the issues or at least not take policy steps today to make matters worse.

Current Steps: Since its inception, Congress has to some extent considered long-term policy. And in recent years it has taken steps to improve its efforts. Since 1974, the House has required its committees to identify and analyze emerging trends that have an impact on the nation and to think about appropriate policy responses. Senate committees are encouraged to engage in systematic foresight as well. Congressional committees hold hearings on topics ranging from fusion energy and biotechnology to demographic trends. An informal group of Members, the Congressional Clearing-house on the Future, attempts to focus attention on long-term concerns. Congress' Office of Technology Assessment is required to appraise the future implications of technology development, and other congressional support agencies, including the Congressional Research Service and the General Accounting Office, are authorized to undertake "anticipatory" research. Congress in recent years has required annual 5-year budget and economic forecasts.

Obstacles: Yet despite these requirements and resources, Congress' effort could be im-

proved. Several factors tend to encourage a short-term outlook: First, a short-term focus is to some extent built into the congressional reelection cycle, as Members face the constant press of campaigning and fundraising. Second, there are a lot of immediate problems that need the attention of Congress, from unemployment and hurricane damage to turmoil abroad. Third, the persistent federal budget deficits take up a large amount of Congress' time and mean that only very limited funds are available for long-term responses to policy problems. Fourth, Congress works on a one-year budget cycle, and congressional committees typically must renew the programs under their jurisdiction every year, leaving little time for attention to longer-term concerns. Fifth, long-term issues, such as world technological change, are increasingly complex and do not fit neatly under a single committee's jurisdiction. Sixth, long-term issues by their very nature are much more uncertain—making the problems sound far-fetched or likely to simply go away. Seventh, presidents and congressional leaders have done little to indicate that long-term planning issues are a top priority. And, finally, Congress to some extent reflects the perspective of constituents—who in their contacts with Members typically press immediate needs rather than concerns about what will be happening 10-20 years down the road. Members find that there is often little political payoff from attention to longer-term issues.

What Congress Could Do: First, the current vague requirements for committee foresight activities should be strengthened to require specific reports. We could require the various standing committees to report on the major challenges they see on the horizon, or could place much of the responsibility on one single committee, such as the Joint Economic Committee, or on the bipartisan congressional leadership. It might also be helpful to require the President to report ever few years on the critical challenges facing the nation in future decades.

Second, Congress could shift from a one-year to a multi-year budget process. We should consider lengthening 5-year budget and economic forecasts to 10 years or more. That would make people pay more attention to future projections by connecting them to something that counts.

Third, individual Members could simply become more active in foresight efforts. That could involve holding more high-profile hearings on future issues; becoming better trained, along with their staff, in long-term analysis; issuing more long-range forecasts of the impact of legislation; and holding more Member conferences to engage in longer-term thinking.

Fourth, on a broader level Congress needs to attack deep-seated institutional roadblocks to longer-term thinking, particularly those that drain away Members' time. That means addressing the over-crowded congressional schedule and dealing with campaign finance reform. Most importantly, it means finally getting the federal budget deficit under control.

Finally, Congress needs to better inform constituents about the importance of long-term issues—explaining both the opportunities that lie ahead for them and their children as well as the major costs to our society from not recognizing future problems soon enough. Greater constituent interest will in turn make foresight activities more politically relevant for Members.

Sorting through such suggestions could be an important task of the new committee on

congressional reform. Engaging in more long-term thinking is no cure-all for making government work better, but it is certainly a key component of good governance.

CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY WITH THE INSTALLATION OF FRANCIS J. MERTZ AS PRESIDENT

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in rising today to pay special tribute to an exceptional institution of higher education in my State of New Jersey and to the man who will be installed as its fifth president. Francis J. Mertz will be installed in the office of president of Fairleigh Dickinson University on Wednesday, September 30, 1992, at the Commencement Green in Teaneck, NJ.

This prestigious university has built an outstanding reputation for excellence in the past 50 years. Providing a rich social experience in addition to a wide-ranging and rewarding opportunity for academic and personal growth, Fairleigh Dickinson has expanded rapidly since it was founded in 1942. Now New Jersey's largest private university with an enrollment of 12,000 students and 3 separate campuses, Fairleigh Dickinson has set an aggressive new agenda for its next 50 years and for the coming century.

To chart the course and lay the foundation for the years ahead, the university has selected an accomplished administrator and a man who has the rare talent of merging wants with necessities and turning dreams into realities. Francis J. Mertz will be installed as president of the university after holding the position on an interim basis since 1990. Mr. Mertz, faced with many difficult problems, performed in an exemplary manner, returning the university to solid financial footing, and reinvigorating the academic program with an eye toward the future.

Mr. Mertz has a distinguished list of accomplishments in academic administration. After graduating cum laude with a B.A. degree from St. Peter's College in 1958 and going on to achieve a J.D. degree from New York University in 1961, he returned to his alma mater of St. Peter's to become registrar. Over the ensuing 16 years, he built an impressive résumé of experience serving the college in a wide range of capacities with responsibilities ranging from finance to development of special projects.

Mr. Mertz left St. Peter's as executive vice president to become vice president and chief financial officer of New York Medical College in 1978. In 1981, he became the president of the Independent College Fund of New Jersey and the following year also assumed the role of president of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in New Jersey. He held these positions until 1990 when he journeyed to Fairleigh Dickinson. He is also chairman of the board of directors for the New Jersey Association of Colleges and Universities.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have this opportunity to share in this event and in Fairleigh

Dickinson University's golden anniversary. Mr. Francis J. Mertz is an exceptional individual and uniquely capable of guiding this institution to an even brighter future. His wife Gail, his six children, Lynn, Christopher, Suzanne, David, Amy, and Jonathan can certainly take pride in the work he has done and his outstanding reputation.

Mr. Speaker, the State of New Jersey can boast of some of the finest educational opportunities in this country. It is institutions like Fairleigh Dickinson University and individuals like Francis Mertz which have helped to create a system of higher education second to none. It gives me great pleasure to join with you and all my colleagues here in the House of Representatives to honor this man and this institution for their contributions to the educational resources of our State and our Nation.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CHAMPIONS FROM MIDWAY

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize three girls' teams of the Midway Softball League of Hewitt, TX, which I am privileged to represent. These teams have distinguished themselves by rising to the championship ranks of the 1992 Little League Softball season. For the second year in a row, a team from the Midway League was crowned the World Champion.

Last year's World Champion was the big league team, which won the Texas State Championship this year and placed third in the Southern Regional played in Norfolk, VA. Managed by Mr. Jackie Balch, the big league team has won the Texas State Championship 9 years in a row.

This year, the major league team, managed by Mr. Rick Brophy, advanced as the regional champs in Fort Myers, FL, to win the World Championship played in Kalamazoo, MI.

The senior league team, managed by Mr. Randy Miller, won the Texas State Championship this year and placed second in the Southern Regional played in Waco.

I extend my sincere appreciation and congratulations for the achievements of these young ladies today on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives for their dedication to excellence and for their outstanding sportsmanship. It takes many extraordinary qualities to make true champions, all of which these young ladies have exhibited. To all the members of these three teams, their coaches and parents, I salute you. In closing, I urge my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the accomplishments of these outstanding, young central Texans as the champions they truly are.

INTRODUCTION OF BANKRUPTCY AMENDMENTS OF 1992

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Bankruptcy Amendments of 1992 to improve the administration of bankruptcy cases, as well as provide greater fairness for individuals, corporations, and governmental entities.

In recent years the Nation's bankruptcy system has experienced unprecedented shocks caused by persistent recessionary forces. Unfortunately, the 1980's legacy of runaway debt and rampant financial speculation has resulted in a massive increase in bankruptcy filings. The bankruptcy system, which was overhauled by Congress in 1978, has, by and large, held up well. However, recent experiences have pointed to a small number of problem areas, including slow and inefficient case administration and confusing and misguided judicial construction of the Bankruptcy Code. The Bankruptcy Amendments of 1992 would help mitigate these concerns in a number of ways.

Most significantly, the legislation would help streamline the often lengthy and costly bankruptcy process, by, among other things, specifically authorizing judicial status conferences in order to allow firmer court control over bankruptcy case time schedules, which unfortunately tend to slide back and back.

The bill would strengthen and clarify the bankruptcy rights of individual debtors, including homeowners. In addition, the legislation would revise the chapter 13 debt limitations, which deny many individual debtors the right to seek this important form of bankruptcy relief. This change should encourage many debtors to work out of their debts—rather than liquidate—by scheduling payments to creditors over a manageable time period.

In addition to offering relief to hard-pressed businesses with credit problems, the legislation also addresses the special needs of local governments as creditors in bankruptcy cases. Further, the bill will clarify some troubling ambiguities relative to the right of municipalities to file for bankruptcy which have been highlighted by the recent bankruptcy filing of Bridgeport, CT.

Finally, the legislation would also require the judicial conference to report to the Judiciary Committee within one year regarding alternative means of financing a procedure under which courts may waive bankruptcy filing fees for the truly impoverished. It is indeed ironic that the bankruptcy courts stand out among all other courts in failing to offer relief and compassion to such individuals.

The legislation I am introducing today is fully consistent with Congress' laudatory goals of the landmark 1978 Bankruptcy Code, which sought to balance the rights of hard-pressed honest debtors and their creditors. Fifteen years have passed since legislation, and the Bankruptcy Amendments of 1992 will provide a much needed update to the Bankruptcy Code.

I urge you to join with me in supporting this most important legislative effort at a time of continuing economic difficulties.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DYING IN SERVICE OF OTHERS

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, as Americans we believe that all people are created equal in the eyes of God. And in death it is said we are especially equal, all of us.

But not all people make equal contributions to the good of their society. Some stand out. Some are giants of civic conviction and commitment.

Four such people perished suddenly and horribly in Indianapolis this month. They were truly pillars in the community.

Frank E. McKinney, Jr., chairman of the board of directors of Banc One and son of Harry Truman's Democratic National chairman, Frank E. McKinney, Sr.; Robert V. Welch, president of R.V. Welch Investments, Inc. and executive director of the White River State Park Development Commission; Michael A. Carroll, vice president of Eli Lilly Endowment; and John Weliever, a former high official in the State government of Indiana together with their considerable talents, energy, and generosity were lost when two planes collided over Indianapolis and fell to earth in a fiery and fatal finish.

As Indianapolis mayor, Stephen Goldsmith, said, "The skills and talents of these wonderful people are irreplaceable. We citizens of Indianapolis will have to do our best doing without these gifts."

The following are editorials respectively from the Indianapolis Star and Indianapolis News.

[From the Indianapolis News, Sept. 12, 1992]

DYING IN SERVICE OF OTHERS

Frank McKinney Jr., Robert Welch, Michael Carroll and John Weliever died in the same way that they lived.

They were on a trip to build a better city when their airplane collided with another private plane over Greenwood.

The civic leaders were headed to Columbus, Ohio, to visit AmeriFlora '92, an urban park, in a search for ideas for the White River State Park.

"To this group, civic contributions were a way of life, and they made an enormous contribution to the city," said Mayor Stephen Goldsmith, who had been scheduled to be on the plane as well but decided not to make the trip.

These individuals each made significant contributions to the city and state, serving in government positions, in civic groups and in business.

McKinney was the retired president of Banc One Corp. and Bank One Indianapolis, having arranged the merger of the old American Fletcher National Bank with the Ohio-based Banc One. But McKinney was always much more than a banker in Indianapolis. Both in public, but more often behind the scenes, he was looking for ways to improve Indianapolis. "Frank spearheaded a lot of the positive developments in this town and was certainly one of this generation's outstanding leaders," said former Mayor William Hudnut.

Welch also was a banker and real estate developer. But he also wanted to give something more to Indianapolis. He lost a race for mayor in 1975 to the Republican who turned out to be a very formidable candidate, Wil-

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liam Hudnut. But that disappointment never kept Welch from continuing to serve the city. He played key part in the construction of the Hoosier Dome, through his interest in bringing professional football to the city.

More recently he headed up a group looking for ways to help the Indianapolis Public Schools save money and operate more efficiently. Last year he accepted the challenging assignment of getting White River State Park off the ground and gave his life to that effort.

Carroll also served in both government and private business. He was deputy mayor under Mayors Richard Lugar and William Hudnut and later ran for Congress. Whatever his official position, Carroll was always finding ways to help improve the city.

"He was the man behind the vision," said economic development consultant Garry Petersen in reference to downtown improvements. In recent years he has made major contributions to the city as vice president of Lilly Endowment, with concentration on community grants and initiatives.

Weliever was an automobile dealer who, like the other men, was interested in more than just making a profit from business. He wanted to give something back to his city and state and wound up serving in the administration of Gov. Evan Bayh, first in the Department of Administration, then as director of the state lottery. He rebuilt confidence in the lottery after a sex harassment scandal led to the resignation of Jack Crawford and then went back to the auto business last year.

The city and state will miss these individuals who gave their lives in the midst of trying to build a better place to live for others. But their example of unselfish community service sets a standard for others to follow in the future.

[From the Indianapolis Star, Sept. 14, 1992]

REQUIEM FOR CHIEFS

Indianapolis and Indiana are deeply saddened by the Friday midair crash that took the lives of six people, among them four outstanding civic leaders whose achievements are known throughout the nation.

The tremendous and sudden loss of this honor roll of blue-ribbon citizens is a shock that will be felt for a very long time.

It is still hard to believe that this single accident—a collision of two planes in midair over Franklin Township southeast of the city—could take such a toll of talent, dedication and capability.

Frank E. McKinney Jr., 53, was chairman of the board of directors of Banc One, Indiana Corp., and prime mover in the sale of American Fletcher National Bank to Banc One Corp. based in Columbus; which produced Banc One Indiana. He was a leader in Downtown revitalization and was an Olympic swimming gold medal winner.

Robert V. Welch, 64, was the owner of R.V. Welch Investments Inc., Democratic candidate for mayor in 1975 and executive director of the White River State Park Development Commission.

Michael A. Carroll, 51, was vice president of Lilly Endowment, former director of the city Department of Metropolitan Development and former Republican candidate for Congress.

John R. Weliever, 50, a Martinsville businessman, was a former director of the Hoosier Lottery.

Also killed were William Mullen, 68, Huntingburg, pilot of the twin-engine Mitsubishi MU-2 prop jet in which the civic leaders were passengers, and William Ben-

nett, 55, of Greenwood, pilot of the other plane, a Piper Saratoga. The popular Mullen was a highly regarded veteran pilot and expert at flying the MU-2.

Originally, Mayor Stephen Goldsmith and former Lt. Gov. John M. Mutz were scheduled to make the flight, which was headed for Columbus, Ohio, but both decided not to go.

The men were, as Goldsmith said, men for whom "civic contributions were a way of life" and who "made an enormous contribution to the city."

They were also powerful, positive personalities who radiated optimism tempered by experience, supplied know-how and generated enthusiasm for performing the usually complex and sometimes thankless tasks that are necessary to the progress and prosperity, and to meet the many varied human needs of a large, thriving community.

Their contributions to business and industrial growth, civic revitalization, job creation, big league sports acquisition, recreation, health care, residential development, better education and cultural resources are phenomenal. In many fields, as movers, shakers and doers, these men were giants.

Former Mayor William H. Hudnut described them as "a whole generation of leadership." They will be honored through the years, but their deeds are their lasting memorial.

INTRODUCTION OF MEDICARE RESPIRE CARE COVERAGE ACT OF 1992

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation to amend title 18 of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of respite care services under part B of the Medicare program.

The current system of public financing for long-term care is heavily biased in favor of institutional care, even though nursing home care is often the last resort for grandparents and their families. Home care can be cheaper and more comfortable.

The Nursing Home Without Walls [NHWW] program in New York State, which has been operating since 1978, is designed to provide home care services to eligible Medicaid patients who would otherwise have to be placed in an institution. The program has shown that the cost of services for patients in NHWW has consistently been about half the cost of corresponding institutional care.

This legislation will provide relief to those who care for a disabled family member or friend. Medicare recipients who are cared for by unpaid family members or friends living with the recipient are eligible to receive up to two weeks of respite care from a home care agency or adult day care center.

Respite care is an effective means through which seniors can continue to receive home and community based care. This legislation will provide support and relief to those who are burdened with the task of providing care. Caregivers overwhelmingly state that time away from caregiving is the service they need most. Caregivers need help to continue providing the care their loved ones require.

The primary long-term caregivers in the United States are family members. The burden of care falls overwhelmingly on the shoulders of women. These caregivers provide a great deal of long-term care services to their elders with little or no support from public programs. These caregivers, a third of which are over the age of 65 themselves, do so at great expense—financially, physically, and emotionally.

The competing demands of employment and caregiving may result in real costs to caregivers, employers, and society. More than 1 in 10 of all caregivers report leaving his or her job to assume caregiver responsibilities. Many cut back on hours on the job, take time off without pay, and turn down job opportunities or promotions because of caregiving demands.

There is no question of the social benefits to be gained by reducing this burden. A society that cares for its seniors in home and community based settings is a richer society in many ways. We must provide sufficient resources to enable these care givers to remain productive, participating members of our society while guaranteeing a safe, secure environment for our loved ones.

ISTVAN CSURKA'S MANIFESTO

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Congressman TOM LANTOS initiated a discussion yesterday of the recent article published by Hungarian Member of Parliament Istvan Csurka. Unfortunately, while many Hungarians have rejected his remarks, Hungary's Prime Minister, Jozsef Antall, and the leadership of the Hungarian Democratic Forum to which Mr. Csurka belongs have been less than forceful in their response.

This divisive article does a disservice to the strides Hungary has taken toward democracy since the collapse of communism in the region. His version of nationalism betrays and distorts the proud sense of patriotism so many Hungarians feel for their country.

More than that, Mr. Csurka's remarks offend the Hungarian community here in the United States, members of which have struggled tirelessly for years, if not decades, to free Hungary from the Communist yoke which was placed on it. They did so not to see Hungary go the divisive, chauvinistic route that Mr. Csurka seems to advocate, but to see Hungary go the route of democracy and tolerance. Csurka's Hungary is not their Hungary.

This is perhaps best expressed in a recent statement of more than a dozen representatives of the Hungarian community here in the United States. I commend their message to my colleagues here in the U.S. Congress, and in Hungary as well. I ask that their statement be included for the RECORD.

STATEMENT

We, the undersigned, reject the tenets of the ideology reflected in the recent writings of Mr. Istvan Csurka, a Member of Parliament, a Vice President and a leading ide-

ologist of the Hungarian Democratic Forum (MDF), the principal party in Hungary's governing coalition.

Mr. Csurka's divisive, antidemocratic views, published in the weekly, Magyar Forum, contradict the basic principles for which the 1956 Hungarian Revolution was fought. His writings embody the authoritarian, totalitarian thinking that both supported forty years of Communist rule and led to the deaths of an overwhelming number of Hungarians during World War II. Any reawakening of ideologies based on a distortion of facts, intolerance, exclusion and prejudice may spell the doom of the hopes and desires of Hungary's long suffering citizens.

Over the past two years, Hungarians have acted with maturity and self-discipline in spite of the hardships associated with the political and economic transition from Communism to democracy and a free market system. This self-discipline has—rightfully—earned them the respect and admiration of democratic countries. We fervently hope that the ideology espoused by Mr. Csurka will not affect their composure.

The perception of Hungary by its friends should not be altered as a result of the publication of Mr. Csurka's ill conceived ideas. We are convinced that he and his followers represent only a small though vociferous segment of Hungarian society and that their views must be treated accordingly.

We believe that Hungary's favorable image in the world, its political and economic revival are not irreparably damaged by Mr. Csurka's isolated though potentially infectious ideology. Elimination of its harmful effects requires the prompt and unqualified rejection of his doctrines by all major political movements in Hungary.

September 21, 1992.

Andreas A. Abraham, M.D., George Washington University, Washington, DC.

Ferenc J. Czene, Chairman, Council of Hungarian Organizations in Southern California, Los Angeles, CA.

Tamas Gyorki de Salanky, Chairman, Foreign Relations Committee, Capital Virginia District Optimist International, Washington, DC.

Lajos Koncz, M.D., Executive Secretary, Harvard Circle, Boston, MA.

Karoly Balogh, M.D., President, Hungarian Society of Massachusetts, Boston, MA.

John Dolinsky, Vice President, World Federation of Hungarian Freedom Fighters, Los Angeles, CA.

Istvan B. Gereben, Former Executive Secretary, Coordinating Committee of Hungarian Organizations in North America, Rockville, MD.

Bela Liptak, President, Foundation to Protect the Hungarian Environment, Stamford, CT.

Ferenc Mozsi, Publisher, Editor, Chicago, IL.

Steven Polgar, Director, East European Language and Business Associates, Arlington, VA.

Dr. Kalman Rupp, Economist, North Potomac, MD.

Dr. Andras Pogany, Honorary President, Hungarian Freedom Fighters' Federation USA, South Orange, NJ.

Nicolae Puskas, Carpenter, McLean, VA.

Sandor Szabo, M.D., PhD., Executive Director, Worldwide Hungarian Medical Academy, Boston, MA.

List is incomplete.

Notes.—Titles and organizational associations are indicated for identificational purposes only.

**ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH
CELEBRATES 200TH ANNIVERSARY**

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize St. Ignatius Church in Hickory, MD, on the celebration of its 200th anniversary.

On Sunday, September 27, 1992, St. Ignatius will celebrate the bicentennial of its founding, and I look forward to joining the congregation on this momentous occasion. The bicentennial motto is: "Holy Celebration—St. Ignatius Church—200 Years of Service to the People of God." Indeed, for two centuries, St. Ignatius Church has attended to the needs of its congregation with the warmth and caring only the church can provide.

St. Ignatius Church has the distinction of being the oldest Roman Catholic church in continuous use in the Archdiocese of Baltimore. Construction of the original portion of the church was completed on September 27, 1792. It was not until after the American Revolution that Catholics were permitted by Maryland law to build places of worship. Without a doubt, St. Ignatius Church is rich in history and charm. In 1974, St. Ignatius was added to the National Register of Historic Places.

Nearly every aspect of St. Ignatius is full of history. The church cemetery is the place of interment for soldiers from every war beginning with the American Revolution, except Operation Desert Storm. In addition, the church's choir uses the loft that originally served as the slave gallery. Slaveowners who brought their slaves would send them to the slave gallery from where they could participate in the religious service.

St. Ignatius Church has withstood the test of time, and although the church's fate was not so certain, the parishioners rallied to preserve the church they hold so dear. In 1967, the structure was considered unsafe for occupancy. Unfortunately, upon inspection, structural engineers found the roof and exterior walls unsafe, and on Sunday, April 30, 1967, the doors to the church were locked after the 10 a.m. Mass.

It was made clear the parish was not being closed, although services were discontinued at St. Ignatius and parishioners attended other neighboring churches. However, a number of parishioners were not about to sit by while the future of the church they so dearly loved was about to become history. So, with the blessing of the Cardinal, a building committee was organized, and the restoration of St. Ignatius was kicked off.

Thanks to their hard work and dedication, in cooperation with archdiocesan officials, the structure was reengineered and strengthened and once again made safe. Moreover, this work was accomplished in time for the celebration of midnight Mass, Christmas Eve of 1969. In the years to follow, St. Ignatius has continued to be restored and beautified and additions made as the church continues to grow.

Today, St. Ignatius serves as a place of worship to approximately 1,800 families. Vibrant and spirit filled, the congregation of St.

Ignatius rightfully is proud of its church. The bicentennial celebration is a proud and joyous occasion for the congregation and the surrounding community. A place of worship and a source of faith and guidance to approximately 1,800 families, St. Ignatius is an important and established part of the community. For the past 11 years, St. Ignatius has been led faithfully by Father Charles Lafferty. I cannot say enough about what a wonderful and caring individual Father Lafferty is. His concern and interest for St. Ignatius clearly is evident.

The health and vitality of the church is a great concern of mine as the church has a profound impact on the well-being of our country. Without the freedom of religion exemplified in the church, we indeed would be a lesser nation. As the proud author of House Joint Resolution 325, Religious Freedom Week, I take a special pride in the religious freedoms we enjoy in this country. Through their faith, charity, and reverence for God, the parishioners of St. Ignatius Church not only have made the community a better place in which to live, but have made this a better nation as well.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, it is with great respect and admiration that I congratulate Father Charles Lafferty and the members of St. Ignatius Church upon the 200th anniversary of its founding. May God bless St. Ignatius in the years to come.

LLOYD BRUCE, 1917-92

HON. TERRY L. BRUCE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, 4 months ago today, on May 24, 1992, my father, Lloyd Bruce, passed away.

Dad was a good father and father-in-law, a good husband, a good grandfather, and a good friend.

The following eulogy was delivered by the Reverend Mark Myers of the First United Methodist Church, Olney, IL.

Dad's life was an inspiration to many. I wanted to share his accomplishments with you.

EULOGY

LLOYD BRUCE—1917-92

Lloyd Bruce had a good and kind heart. He moved families into Olney over many, many years. New families always were introduced to Olney by Lloyd's kindness and concern.

Moving can be traumatic, but by the time Lloyd loaded your furniture and started for Olney, the new arrivals had heard all the good about the town, the schools, the clinic, the hospital; he started the process of making Olney home.

When you got to Olney, nothing would fit in the new house, but he would work and work, suggest and suggest how to make things fit and helped every family turn a house into a home.

Lloyd loved kids. He knew how hard any move was, but to each one—young children and teenagers—he got to know their name, joked with them, told them about their new school and neighborhood, Hovey's, the outlook for boys and girls in the neighborhood.

With every load, Lloyd always made special arrangements for the kids, especially for

the younger ones. He always loaded their bedrooms on last, their toys on last, so that when he got to the new house, he unloaded and set their rooms up first, so they felt comfortable first. He set up the swing set and got out the bikes for neighborhood exploring. He loved kids and wanted to make the change go as easily as it could.

He used his truck to make changes in people's lives. Many a young man worked during the summer for Lloyd—hard physical labor, learned about his good humor and spirit, and then was convinced by Lloyd to leave this job to go on to college. Many a college career was launched by Lloyd putting a young man on the heavy end of a deep freezer or piano.

Lloyd loved Olney. He worked to build the new Legion Home when he was Commander; worked for passage of the referendum for the new high school in 1952; joined Janie in getting the hospital built. He always was a community booster, and you seldom heard a critical word about Olney from him, but he always knew that things could be better.

With a humble background that began in Southern Illinois, Lloyd knew the meaning of hard work; of family sharing; of sacrifice and loss; of love and pride.

All of these qualities live on today even in Lloyd's death. They live on in two sons, who because of Lloyd and Janie's instruction, have made the Bruce name well-known in Illinois politics. Lloyd lives on in the legacy of two sons, their wives and four grandchildren, who because of sacrifice and pride, because of love and sharing, are leaders in education, U.S. Attorneys, lobbyists, Member of Congress, college administrator, law school students, college students, and high school students.

Lloyd was none of these things, and yet he lives on, as he is a part of each of them, and each of us.

**TRIBUTE TO WARREN W. WILENTZ,
ESQ.**

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 25, 1992, the Woodbridge, NJ, Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce will present its Citizen of the Year Award to Warren W. Wilentz, Esq. I can say without hesitation that Mr. Wilentz has clearly earned this prestigious award through a lifetime of achievement, hard work, and dedication to his community and his profession.

Warren Wilentz comes out of a distinguished and renowned legal family. Indeed, the Wilentz family has been called the First Family of New Jersey Law. Mr. Wilentz's father, the late David T. Wilentz, the former New Jersey State attorney general, is known throughout the world as the prosecutor who successfully tried the Lindbergh baby kidnapping case during the 1930's. The senior Mr. Wilentz founded his law firm in 1919. From his sole proprietorship, the firm of Wilentz, Goldman & Spitzer has grown into a 127-lawyer firm with additional offices in Eatontown, NJ, and New York City, recognized as a leader in the fields of corporate, banking, commercial, and labor law, as well as personal injury, matrimonial, and casino law. David Wilentz groomed his two sons for legal careers, and they have both

lived up to the high expectations of their illustrious father. Hon. Robert Wilentz serves as the chief justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court. And Warren Wilentz is the chairman of Wilentz, Goldman & Spitzer.

Growing up in Perth Amboy, NJ, the young Warren Wilentz was surrounded by the intensity of his father's most celebrated case, with such luminaries as Charles Lindbergh and former State Police Chief Norman Schwarzkopf, father of the gulf war hero, making regular visits to the Wilentz home. It was the strong influence of the senior Wilentz that led Warren into the legal profession. He graduated from Rutgers Law School in 1949, and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar and joined the family firm in the same year. His brother Robert Wilentz joined the firm 3 years later. At that time, the firm had six partners. While the firm has grown, the collegial atmosphere and the commitment to community service remain.

Warren Wilentz has served in the public sector with a distinction equal to that of his private work. He was a prosecuting attorney and county attorney for the County of Middlesex, NJ, and served as chairman of the Middlesex County Legal Services Corp. A past chairman of the Woodbridge Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and a trustee of the Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers of New Jersey, he made an unsuccessful bid for the U.S. Senate in 1966.

Mr. Speaker, Warren Wilentz's credentials as a citizen, public servant, and professional are certainly befitting of the high standards of the First Family of New Jersey Law, and he has clearly earned the award to be presented to him by the Woodbridge Chamber of Commerce. It is a great privilege to share his accomplishments with the Members of this House in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TERM LIMITATION

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, there's been a great deal of discussion on the topic of term limits recently. A number of States have already passed or will have initiatives on the ballot this fall to limit terms for Members of Congress. In my own home State of Oregon, voters will decide on a ballot measure to limit terms for Members of Congress and the State legislature.

Personally, I do not have particularly strong feelings on the subject of term limits for Members of Congress. However, I do object to congressional term limits on a State-by-State basis on practical and constitutional grounds. If term limits are enacted, they should be enacted by constitutional amendment and apply to all Members of Congress. And if term limits are enacted for Members of Congress, they should be applied to the other branches of Government as well.

Term limits for individual States would hurt small States like Oregon because the larger States would divvy up leadership and commit-

tee chair positions. Oregon has enjoyed a long history of exceptional representation and I do not want to see that tradition dismantled during my tenure in Congress. I will not support a proposal that limits the seniority and stature of Oregon's delegation while other States continue to take advantage of the seniority system.

Likewise, term limits for the Congress alone will not cure all that is wrong with our Government. If our goal truly is to restore credibility to Government, ensure accountability and move away from what's considered a permanent governing class, we ought to look at the entire Federal Government.

If we weaken the legislative body by limiting its expertise, experience and power, we will strengthen the arms of Government which currently compete with Congress. The unintended effect would be a shift in power—an isolation of power—in the President, Supreme Court and Federal Reserve.

In order to refocus the debate on term limits, I am introducing legislation which would amend the U.S. Constitution to limit, not only terms for Members of Congress, but service for other senior and high ranking Federal Government officials.

My legislation would limit Members of the U.S. House to three 4-year terms, limit members of the U.S. Senate to two 6-year terms, limit the President to one 6-year term, limit the Vice President to one 6-year term and prohibit the Vice President from serving as President or as a Cabinet member without an intervening Presidential election, limit members of the Federal Reserve to 7 years, limit members of the Supreme Court to 12 years, and limit Cabinet members to 6-year appointments and prohibit Cabinet members from serving as President or Vice President without an intervening Presidential election.

If limits are to be approved, then limits on all three branches, rather than only the legislative, would restore the balance of powers envisioned by our Nation's founders.

UNSUNG HEROES: THE SERVICE ACADEMY NOMINATING COMMITTEE

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, nominations to the service academies are one of the most important responsibilities incumbent upon a Member of Congress. The service academies do more than train future officers. They convey an ongoing sense of national duty. Moreover, they endow thousands of cadets with both the liberal and technical education necessary to be military leaders in a democracy.

Every year, each of us receives dozens, even hundreds of applications from young constituents seeking admission to West Point, Annapolis, the Air Force Academy, and the Merchant Marine Academy. These applicants represent the best of our young people. They are capable, motivated, and committed.

But appointments to the academies are limited. It is an awesome, difficult task to choose among applicants.

Like many of my colleagues, I rely upon a nominating committee to make recommendations for academy appointments. In the 16th District of Florida, the committee comprises 4 people, each with military experience. Committee members review each application, read all the letters of recommendation, and meet with each applicant.

The interviews are the most demanding part of the application process—for committee members as well as would-be officers. Members of the nominating committee must use their own expertise and military experience to arrive at a true evaluation of who is most suitable. The process requires dedication, judgment, and a considerable investment of time.

When all the interviews have been completed, a final meeting of the committee is held at which nominees are selected from the pool of applicants. It is on the basis of this list that I make my recommendations to the service academies.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the members of the military academy nominating committee of the 16th Congressional District of Florida. They are Col. Phil Cohen, Prof. Charles MacDonald, Hon. Lawrence J. Korda, and Col. Robert Kerley.

By their dedication, these individuals have performed a remarkable service for their Nation and their fellow citizens. They have enabled the most deserving young people to partake of a topflight education. They have provided the country with superior candidates for officer training. They have set an example of the kind of citizen participation that undergirds our Republic.

I want to thank these gentlemen for their endeavors. The service academy applicants, the people of the 16th District, and the people of the United States have all benefited from the services you have provided.

ARCHDIOCESE OF LOUISVILLE DAY OF REFLECTION ON THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CATHOLIC FAMILY

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, family values have been a topic of debate and discussion in recent weeks. Too much of it has come from the politicians and too little from the families and the people who, daily, live and work with family values.

From my perspective, real family values are loving, caring, patience, constancy, fidelity, sharing, cooperation, and respect. And, it is these virtues that will be the focus of a gathering in my district in Louisville, KY this weekend.

On Saturday, September 26, 1992, the Archdiocese of Louisville Office of African American Catholic Ministries will present a day of reflection on the African American Catholic family. The day of reflection is a followup to the Seventh National Black Catholic Congress held in July.

Mrs. M. Annette Turner, executive director of the office of African American Catholic Min-

istries, and her husband, Deacon James Turner, have organized a gathering that will allow participants to reflect on issues included on the agenda of this year's National Black Catholic Congress. The themes for the day will be: The internal structure of African American family life; the African American male; and, the effects of racism on the African American family.

Mr. Speaker, I believe initiatives like this, which will culminate in the preparation of a working agenda for the Archdiocese of Louisville, can serve as a model for communities across the country. They are proof positive that family values belong to the people, not the politicians.

IN HONOR OF MAYOR RICHARD C. LEE

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, tonight New Haven gathers to remember the tenure of Richard C. Lee, mayor for 16 years during the 1950's and 1960's. I would like to join in paying tribute to this exceptional public servant, whose achievements had an extraordinary impact on the city and on me.

I grew up in the "Lee years," which profoundly shaped both my views and New Haven and my attitude toward public life. Those were years of revival and hope, when government was sensitive to the needs of urban areas such as New Haven. Mayor Lee had the initiative to apply for Washington's support, and the resourcefulness to secure it. The entire community looked to his leadership as innovative programs like Head Start and Model Cities were launched; indeed, many of those projects would not have succeeded without his skilled direction.

But Dick Lee's lasting impact was not only on New Haven, but on the entire Nation. Millions of disadvantaged children, for example, have been able to start school ready to learn thanks to the innovative Head Start Program developed in New Haven. Today, this is one of the most successful and long-lasting Federal assistance programs still in existence, still improving the lives of children in Connecticut and across the country. Once featured on the cover of Life magazine, Dick Lee was the model mayor of a Model City—a pioneer of national significance.

Making urban renewal a primary objective, he set out to revive New Haven's neighborhoods, including my home, Wooster Square. My father, Ted DeLauro coordinated Dick Lee's initiatives there, and helped in the mayor's ambitious efforts to build schools, modernize industry, and rehabilitate housing. My father was proud to serve under Mayor Lee, and always appreciated his boss's heartfelt commitment to revitalizing the city he loved.

Both of my parents served New Haven during Dick Lee's tenure as mayor, while I was a student and young community organizer. He was an inspiration to all of us, and by the time I went to work for the city in the 1970's, the results of his efforts were evident all over

town. Neighborhoods had been revitalized, businesses had grown, and families were better off. Richard C. Lee had forever enhanced our community.

As our community celebrates his years as mayor, I would like to congratulate Dick Lee, and to express my deep appreciation for all he has done. Across the Nation, he has a permanent place in the memories of all those who care about our Nation's cities.

Here at home, he has a place in the hearts of those of us whose lives he touched and enriched through his leadership and guidance. I offer him the heartfelt thanks, not only of New Haven, but of those of us, across the Nation, whom he has inspired.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in tribute to Dr. Robert C. Weaver, a distinguished African-American whose remarkable 59-year career in public service is a testament to his outstanding character and fortitude. Dr. Weaver rose above the restraints of color to become our country's first African-American to serve in the highest ranks of State and Federal Government as a respected adviser to a Governor and three U.S. Presidents.

In the State of New York, Robert Weaver was appointed by Governor W. Averell Harriman as Rent Administrator, thus becoming America's first African-American to serve in a State cabinet. Nationally, Robert Weaver served in the "Black Cabinet" of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Later, Mr. Weaver was Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Administration under President John F. Kennedy. His last cabinet position was that of Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development during the Presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson.

Dr. Weaver's academic accomplishments are just as impressive as his illustrious career. A graduate of Harvard University with B.S., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees, he is the former president of Bernard M. Baruch College of the City University of New York. He holds numerous honorary degrees including those from Temple University, Howard University, Morehouse College, Amherst College, Boston College, Columbia University, and the Universities of Michigan, Pennsylvania, and southern Illinois.

Mr. Speaker, I invite you and my distinguished colleagues to join me as I salute my good friend, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, for his five decades of achievements and especially the dedicated service he has given so generously in support of our Nation.

A SALUTE TO THE 77TH U.S. ARMY RESERVE COMMAND ON ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, on September 26, 1992, on Liberty Island in New York Harbor, the 77th U.S. Army Reserve Command [ARCOM] will celebrate its 25th anniversary in conjunction with the 77th Infantry Division's 7th anniversary of World War II. The anniversary celebration will include participation by the U.S. Military Academy Glee Club and Drill Team, a 50-State artillery salute, a wreath-laying ceremony, the President's Fife and Drum Corps, the U.S. Army Band, and the Herald Trumpeters. A flyover of vintage World War I and II planes is also scheduled.

Mr. Speaker, the 77th Division, National Army, was organized at Camp Upton, Yaphank, NY, on August 25, 1917. It called itself the Metropolitan Division because its personnel came almost entirely from New York City, a combination of about 23,000 soldiers who were Manhattan taxi drivers, Bronx tailors, Brooklyn factory hands, Wall Street executives, and professional men from the 5 boroughs.

Mr. Speaker, only 6 months after mobilization, the 77th left Camp Upton for Europe. The 77th attained its greatest fame in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. It was during this time that soldiers of the Lost Battalion, which consisted of elements of the 308th Infantry and the 306th Machine Gun Battalion, made their heroic stand. For 3 days the unit rebuffed German attacks. The Germans urged surrender, but Maj. Charles S. Whittlesey, commander of the unit, refused.

Carrier pigeons were used by the Allies to communicate positions of units and to relay messages to headquarters. The Lost Battalion had one pigeon left, Cher Ami. The unit attached a note with its location to Cher Ami's leg and the pigeon flew into the middle of the battle. Cher Ami made it to headquarters resulting in Allied troops rescuing the battalion. Two hundred and fifty-two men survived out of the 679 men in the battalion.

Mr. Speaker, during its 68 days in combat, the division fought in four campaigns—Baccarat, Oise-Aisne, Aisne-Marne, and Meuse-Argonne. The 77th was deactivated in May 1919 and reactivated for World War II in the spring of 1942. The 77th went to the Pacific for its first combat mission: Helping the marines liberate Guam. The 77th spent May and June 1945 on the front lines in Okinawa, often fighting hand-to-hand combat.

The 77th also fought on Ie Shima, whose capture was crucial to the Pacific war effort. After the Japanese surrender in August 1945, the division was assigned to the occupation of Hakodate, Hokkaido. On March 15, 1946, the 77th Division was deactivated in Japan.

Mr. Speaker, during its 5 operations in 3 campaigns, the 77th spent 200 days in actual combat and lost more than 2,000 soldiers. The 77th never fought in a losing campaign. During the postwar period, from 1947 to 1965, the 77th Infantry Division was one of the six com-

bat divisions of the Army Reserve. The 77th Army Reserve Command was formed in December 1967 as a part of the reorganization of the command structure of the Army Reserve. Six units of the 77th ARCOM were called to active duty as a result of the Pueblo crisis in 1968. Five of these served in Vietnam and many unit members received decorations and awards for outstanding service.

Liberty patchers loaded thousands of tons of cargo onto ships. Their engineering construction knowledge was vital for building structures, roads, and pipelines. They ran enemy prisoner of war camps, provided care in medical clinics and hospitals, and maintained or transported soldiers, equipment, and repair parts around the battlefield. They provided military intelligence, directly supporting combat operations. It was the ultimate test of the Reserve system. Soldiers from the 77th returned home as citizens-heroes, and New York City threw open its arms in June 1991 to welcome them with a gala parade down Broadway's "Canyon of Heroes."

Mr. Speaker, I express my appreciation and gratitude toward the 77th U.S. Army Reserve Command and the 77th Infantry Division for their dedication and service to our country. I know my colleagues join me in saluting the 77th ARCOM and Infantry Division for their invaluable contribution to society.

A TRIBUTE TO EDWARD C. KEENAN

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Edward C. Keenan, this year's honoree at the UNICO Salute to Labor banquet, for his longtime service to the Plumbers Union Local 690 of Philadelphia, PA, as well as the entire city of Philadelphia.

Ed is a 28-year member of Plumbers Local 690. Beginning his apprenticeship in 1964, Ed earned his way to a position as the local's secretary treasurer and business manager. This year he celebrates his 10th year as business manager.

Along the way, Ed has accepted many challenges. Simply listing his current titles attests to his capabilities in successfully fulfilling a leadership role. These include president of the Philadelphia Building Trades, president of the Mechanical Trades Council, vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Pipe Trade and the Philadelphia AFL-CIO, president of the Storage Tank Advisory Committee, secretary of the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority, and member of the Plumbers International Apprenticeship Commission, and the U.A. Training Trust Fund Committee.

The charitable side of Ed's personality is evident from the activities in which Local 690 participates: the Labor Classic for Cerebral Palsy, the Variety Club, Deborah Hospital, Boys Town of Italy, and Easter Seals. Under Ed's leadership, Local 690 has contributed a great deal to the Philadelphia community, and will continue to do so in the future.

On issues of concern to working men and women, Eddie Keenan is one of the most ef-

fective of a number of effective Philadelphia labor leaders. Most recently, Ed fought tirelessly in the effort to win extended unemployment benefits. The men and women of the Plumbers Union could not have chosen a better advocate than Eddie Keenan.

For 28 years, Ed has dedicated his life to the Plumbers Union Local 690 of Philadelphia, and to the entire Philadelphia community. For all his effort, I stand with his family, friends and coworkers in honoring Edward C. Keenan.

A RESOLUTION IN HONOR OF JOHANN HEINRICH VON THÜNEN AND ROLF-PETER BARTZ

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an international figure of great renown, Johann Heinrich von Thünen (1783-1850). Thünen was a 19th century German agriculturalist, social scientist, and humanist. Using his estate, Tellow, in Mecklenburg, Germany as a laboratory, Thünen published one of the first attempts to relate land values and land use to transportation costs and distance to urban markets. His book, "The Isolated State", first published in 1826, stands as a classic work in location theory. Thünen's approach was later used as a model by other scientists for explaining the location and distribution of many different types of phenomena. He is appreciated by professionals from a variety of disciplines, including the agricultural sciences, economics, geography, and urban and regional planning, among others.

In a later edition of his book he added a second part which was concerned with wage theory. His contributions along this line of consideration are recognized even today by some of the best thinkers in this area of economic thought. His formula for natural wage, which sometimes is called the frontier wage, was derived, in part, by using the American frontier as an example.

Tribute, however, should be paid to Thünen not only for his classic work and scientific endeavors, but also for his foresight and social concerns for humanity. Thünen's work in agriculture gave him an awareness of the relationship between man and nature. He attempted to use the resources of his estate in such a manner that they could be of continuous benefit to his and future generations. In this sense he was an early ecologist and conservationist.

His appreciation of economics and his logical reasoning abilities gave him the foresight to see the failings of socialist theory and governments in his home area and Eastern Europe even before they came into existence. He was a protagonist of the capitalistic system, for he said that one of his main mentors was Adam Smith, who formally laid down its tenets. Between the end of World War II and the early 1980's, the former Communist government of East Germany—the DDR—refused to recognize Thünen and his contributions because he fostered the economic thoughts of capitalism; he was a nonperson. Later, however, in the 1980's, the Government of the

DDR did extend some credit to Thünen, saying that he was a "historical person who helped in the evolution of the class struggle." But they added that his ideas were of no value in the present context.

Thünen was a moral leader and believed in parliamentary procedure. He was an early champion of women's rights. He supported the failed revolution of 1848, and on a small knoll—called Helenlust, after his wife's name—behind his estate house he raised the black, red, and gold flag of the revolution, the present flag of the now and united and free Germany. He was to attend the "Professors Parliament" in Frankfurt in 1848, but he was unable to because of illness.

Thünen was deeply interested in the prosperity and well-being of the tenant farmers and laborers of his district and he worked to promote their welfare. Before he died he set up a profit-sharing system for the peasants of his estate, and they were able to appropriately benefit from their work efforts. His concerns along this line are especially poignant now given the recent events in Rostock, Germany which is located close to Tellow. Thünen's compassion and understanding serves as an example for Germans, Americans and others to be sympathetic to those who are less fortunate and seek refuge. It is of interest, as a side note, that during the final years of World War II, buildings constructed by Thünen served as shelters for hundreds of refugees fleeing from Eastern European countries.

I also wish to recognize and commend Rolf-Peter Bartz, the present director of the Thünen Museum at Tellow. As a high school teacher in a nearby town, Herr Bartz first read about Thünen in a dusty and seldom used library book in 1969. He visited the estate and found it in disrepair and in a shambles. With no financial support and/or encouragement from the government he refurbished the farmstead portion of the estate. He did this with volunteer student help and with some assistance from professors at the nearby University of Rostock, where Thünen received an honorary doctorate in 1830. Herr Bartz was able to restore portions of Tellow even under the Communist regime. His drive was, and is, reminiscent of the spirit that Thünen displayed 140 years earlier. For these efforts the international community of scholars, scientists and practitioners owe Herr Rolf-Peter Bartz a debt of gratitude.

Herr Bartz played a significant role in starting the Thünengesellschaft e.V of Mecklenburg, Germany and was instrumental in organizing the Thünen Society, North American Division with help from professors Jon Smith and Robert W. Peplies of East Tennessee State University. The Thünen Society, N.A. has the goal of encouraging the exchange of information between and among scientists and scholars from diverse disciplines for the advancement of the general welfare of humanity. These efforts are carried out through the promotion of interdisciplinary research and study in the same manner and in similar areas which Thünen advocated and encouraged earlier.

I am pleased to note that with support provided by the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Goethe-Institute of Washington, DC and Atlanta, GA, Lufthansa German

Airlines and the school of continuing studies at East Tennessee State University, located in my district, the first annual meeting of the Thünen Society North American Division was held in Asheville, NC. I wish the society the best in the future and applaud their effort to promote interdisciplinary research for the betterment of humanity.

RURAL CALIFORNIA HOUSING CORPORATION: 25 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the contributions and accomplishments of the Rural California Housing Corp. [RCHC] as it celebrates 25 years of dedication to providing quality, affordable housing for low- and moderate-income families in northern California.

Our rural poor population is growing. In some respects, the housing crisis in rural America is worse than it is in our cities—both in terms of affordability and actual physical conditions. According to the American Housing Survey, 20 percent of our rural poor are still deprived of their right to decent, affordable housing. Sixty-three percent of poor rural households pay more than 30 percent of their incomes for rent, and 25 percent pay more than 70 percent. Making the situation even worse are scarcer credit availability, fewer support systems, and more substandard housing than we have in our urban areas. American rural families have been especially hard hit in their struggle to come within reach of decent, affordable housing and to make ends meet.

For the past 25 years, RCHC has continued to work in our communities, constructing new housing and rehabilitating older homes for northern Californians in need of a decent place to live. The second largest self-help housing development corporation in the country, RCHC's self-help programs have put a roof over the heads of thousands of California families who needed a place to call home and were willing to help themselves.

RCHC has worked with countless California families, giving them the opportunity to live in decent housing, to develop a stake in their surroundings, and to play a role in the development of their community—a part of American life that has all but disappeared for many Californians. During these trying economic times, RCHC has responded with a proven, innovative, practical response to northern California's housing needs. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in congratulating RCHC on this occasion, and in wishing them continued success in their efforts.

TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF MARI GOLDMAN

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to our dear friend, Mari Goldman, on the occasion of her retirement as Administrative Law Judge for the State of California. My colleagues, Representatives MERVYN DYMALLY and VIC FAZIO, join me in this special tribute to Mari. She is an individual who has led an extraordinary life which has embraced the passion and tumult of her times; a life which teaches us much about commitment to others.

Mari Goldman is a native of Bolton, England. In England, she studied to become a pharmacist and completed her apprenticeship at the famous Boots the Chemist drugstore. She came to the United States in 1948 and later became an American citizen. While residing in New York, she embraced her adopted country's national pastime, becoming an avid fan of the Brooklyn Dodgers. But once again opportunity beckoned her westward. So in 1958, the Brooklyn Dodgers decided to follow Mari to Los Angeles.

She worked at the phone company in Los Angeles, and it was during this time that she made the decision to put her personal opposition to racism to the test, and joined the civil rights movement. As an early member of the Congress of Racial Equality [CORE], Mari participated in the first demonstration and sit-in protesting housing discrimination in the Monterey Highlands development in Monterey Park. After CORE claimed victory in the Monterey Park protest, Mari went on to organize and participate in many others—not the least of which was a major sit-in at the State Capitol in 1963, where she facilitated the participation of a young Paul Newman and Marlon Brando.

Mari has remained steadfast in her conviction that bigotry and discrimination must always be confronted. She was always there to lend a hand; always there to step into the breach; always there with a generous spirit.

It was while she was protesting segregated housing developments in the city of Torrance that she met Richard Thomson, her devoted companion of many years. Richard had been a veteran of the Freedom Rides in Louisiana, and in Mari he found a personal, as well as political soul mate.

In 1966, Mari Goldman went to Sacramento to work as a legislative assistant and office manager to then-State senator, MERVYN DYMALLY. It was here she decided she could make a difference in the field of law. So in the evenings, she went to law school. She graduated from Lincoln Law School in 1973, and passed the California State Bar on her first attempt.

Now, more of her time was devoted to the emerging women's movement. Using the skills she honed and the lessons she learned in the civil rights movement, Mari set out to empower women. She became one of the founders of the National Women's Political Caucus and the Sacramento Chapter of the National Organization for Women. When Mari became chief counsel for the State legislature's Joint Committee on Legal Equality, her efforts led to the

passage of landmark legislation on credit discrimination against women.

Recognizing that laws and programs which affect the lives of women are only as good as their implementation, Mari accepted appointment in 1976 as assistant director of the State department of social services. Later she was to become deputy director for Community Care Licensing, which enforces standards for operating nursing homes and day care centers.

Since 1979, Mari Goldman has been an administrative law judge with the department of social services, resolving disputes between public service agencies and the public they serve. Earlier this year, her colleagues acknowledged her important contributions by naming her their Woman of the Year. Never one to rest on laurels, Mari has not let her professional accomplishments prevent her from engaging the important issues of today—particularly issues affecting women. Being aware of the need for women to become better informed about the political currents which impact their lives, she founded and published "Women's Alert," a monthly newsletter which focuses on State and local politics, and provides informative analysis of issues from the perspective of women. "Women's Alert" is now published by the California Polytechnic Institute in Pomona. Following her retirement, Mari will continue as executive editor.

After 35 years of working in Democratic Party politics on behalf of candidates and causes, Mari fulfilled a lifelong dream and attended her first Democratic National Convention. In summarizing her experience at the convention in "Women's Alert," she wrote:

When we went to Washington in 1971 to found the National Women's Political Caucus, we swore to make a change. We wanted to elect more women, we were for equal rights and against poverty. We were against violence and for an end to racism. We vowed to elect women, Democrats and Republicans, to the Congress and to local offices * * *

She concluded by saying:

When Hillary and Bill Clinton stood on that platform with these women nominees, it seemed that finally the year of the women may be here.

We submit that the progress our society has made in the last 30 years in advancing the cause of human and civil rights would not have been possible, but for the selfless dedication of individuals like Mari Goldman. Our Nation owes her, and those who worked beside her, a tremendous debt of gratitude.

Mr. Speaker, we know that the Members of this House join us in extending to Mari Goldman our best wishes on this occasion and recognizing that her greatest accomplishments still lay ahead.

TRIBUTE TO DR. VARTAN GREGORIAN

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding Rhode Islander, Dr. Gregorian, president of Brown University, on

the occasion of being honored with the International Institute of Rhode Island Outstanding Citizen Award of 1992.

Born to an Armenian family in Tabriz, Iran, Dr. Gregorian is a naturalized citizen who grew up speaking four languages. His academic studies took him to Beirut and California, where at Stanford University he received his B.A. and Ph.D. in history and in the humanities. Dr. Gregorian is fluent in seven languages.

Dr. Gregorian is known for his extraordinary talents and is credited with the revival of the New York Public Library. He is noted for his dedication to the multiculturalism programs and has undoubtedly helped to improve relations with the many diverse ethnic groups living in Rhode Island since his appointment as Brown University president in 1989.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Dr. Vartan Gregorian. His enthusiasm, commitment and outstanding contribution to Rhode Island has earned him the respect of our community and he is indeed an excellent choice for this most prestigious award. His distinguished service has benefited not only the Brown University community, but, the citizens of Rhode Island as well.

HONORING ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I will join this weekend with the parishioners of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church in co-op city for a special celebration. The parish will honor the patronal feast of St. Michael the Archangel and also mark the first anniversary of the groundbreaking of its new church. Monsignor Henry J. Mansell, the chancellor of the archdiocese, will bless the cornerstone of the building, which is expected to open for Advent services.

It is appropriate at this time to thank and congratulate the pastor of St. Michael's Rev. William DiRaffaele, for the leadership and inspiration he has provided to his parishioners during this period of transition. Many other people have also prayed, worked, and contributed funds to make the new church a reality. Together, they have displayed the faith and community spirit that has made St. Michael's an integral part of the co-op city community since its establishment in 1969.

I am proud to represent such outstanding individuals, and with them I look forward to the opening of St. Michael's new church, which will serve as a beacon of faith in the co-op city community.

TRIBUTE TO HON. DOUG BARNARD, JR.

HON. ED JENKINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, my friend and distinguished colleague from the great State of

Georgia, Mr. DOUG BARNARD, JR., is retiring after 16 years of dedicated service to the people of Georgia's 10th Congressional District. I have introduced this bill to recognize his years of service by changing the name of the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center located in Augusta, GA, to the Doug Barnard, Jr., Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center. I firmly believe that Mr. BARNARD deserves this recognition for his service to veterans, as well as the people of the great State of Georgia and this country, during his distinguished career as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Mr. BARNARD was in the Army from 1943 to 1945. He served in the European theater during World War II. His service included both the 57th Finance Disbursing Section and the Infantry Pool.

Mr. BARNARD served on the Veterans' Affairs Committee from 1977 to 1979. As a member of the committee, he sponsored successful legislation to allow veterans' families to receive a cash allowance of Government-provided headstones to apply towards the purchase of a marker of their choice. Funding for this program was terminated in the budget agreement of 1990. He has introduced H.R. 1992 to restore this program. Mr. BARNARD was able to obtain \$83 million in appropriations for the construction of the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center located in Augusta, GA. He also was able to secure funds for the needed renovations of the old facility.

Mr. BARNARD is a founding member of the Battle of Normandy Foundation, a private group raising moneys to erect a monument to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Normandy, 1994, and a school where students may study the invasion. Other members include retired Adm. John Buckley, U.S. Representatives LES ASPIN, BOB MICHEL, and SAM GIBBONS, also U.S. Senators STROM THURMOND, ROBERT DOLE, and others.

Mr. BARNARD has received numerous awards for his military voting record. Included among these are seven National Security Leadership Awards from the American Security Council; 1990 Certificate of Appreciation from the WWII National Archives Commemorative Committee for supporting efforts to honor veterans and inform the general public as well as students about the significance and history of war; and recognition for outstanding assistance to the Georgia Department of Defense.

The entire Georgia delegation is supporting this worthwhile recognition. I urge my colleagues to support our effort to recognize Mr. BARNARD's distinguished service to the veterans of this country.

IN RECOGNITION OF MILTON RUBENSTEIN

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and accomplishments of Mr. Milton J. Rubenstein. Mr. Rubenstein, the son of Russian immigrants, was born and raised in

Syracuse, NY. He attended Nottingham High School and Syracuse University.

Mr. Rubenstein's life was dedicated to science. But more importantly, he was dedicated to helping young people understand science in their lives through hands-on experiments and demonstrations.

With this in mind, it is only fitting that when Syracuse's Discovery Center moves into its new home at the armory, that it will bear his name: The Milton J. Rubenstein Museum of Science and Technology.

The Discovery Center currently houses 45 interactive learning exhibits. The new Rubenstein Museum will house 200 interactive exhibits, allowing more adults and children to get their hands on science.

The Rubenstein family has contributed to the level of technology in Syracuse throughout the 20th century. Through their work at United Radio, Beepcall, and Cellular One Telephone, the Rubensteins have touched the lives of many in Central New York.

The Milton J. Rubenstein Museum of Science and Technology will stand as a testament to an individual and a family that has brought science into our homes.

INTRODUCTION OF PRIVATE RELIEF LEGISLATION

HON. EARL HUTTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation on behalf of my constituent, Harold David Strother, Jr., of Pensacola, FL. Like the vast majority of children in our country, David Strother was administered the vaccines which prevent a number of tragic human diseases. In virtually all cases, these vaccines serve their purpose well and most children grow up taking them for granted. Unfortunately, there are some cases in which these vaccines, which are given with the best of intentions, have a tragically opposite effect.

David Strother and his family understand the opposite effect. David experienced a devastating reaction to the vaccines which has left him incapable of living a normal life, a life which most children also take for granted.

Congress recognized that the vaccines are not infallible and enacted the Vaccine Injury Compensation Act. The Strothers applied for assistance under the act and were initially approved. However, further reviews by the Department of Justice resulted in a denial of compensation. After exhausting the appeal process, David's parents were left in debt and with a child requiring care and attention 24 hours a day.

My legislation would simply take into consideration the findings that initially determined David Strother to be eligible under the act and require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make the appropriate compensation. David Strother will never have the chance to live a normal life, but we can make it more comfortable.

**KEWAUNEE WINS NATIONAL NOAA
AWARD PRAISES EXCELLENCE
IN COASTAL MANAGEMENT**

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend a job well done in Kewaunee, WI. A restoration of the waterfront area which will attract more tourists and new business to this wonderful city on the shores of Lake Michigan.

Since 1980, the city of Kewaunee has worked with private organizations and public sector officials to coordinate and rebuild the waterfront. They have built a new bridge, constructed a new 112-slot marina, revamped the harbor and worked to revamp the shoreline, with plans for a new harborside park.

Because such an outstanding job was done, just last week the city of Kewaunee received the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's [NOAA] first annual award for Excellence in Coastal and Marine Management. It is one of five communities in the entire Nation to receive such an honor.

The city clerks office of Kewaunee received this award for its significant contribution to managing coastal resources. The award cites the clerks offices' efforts, under the leadership of Jim Stadler, to revitalize Kewaunee's waterfront.

This is a sterling example of business, community, and environmental leaders working together to rebuild the waterfront and improve the community.

Congratulations to the community of Kewaunee for working together to further improve the already beautiful shoreline of Lake Michigan. It is a great effort that will long benefit both residents and visitors.

In winning the first NOAA national award for excellence, Kewaunee has set a high standard for other communities around the country to follow.

**A CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO
BILAL BAROODY**

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a man long overdue for recognition. Bilal Baroody was born in Lebanon on November 30, 1945, but lived most of his adult life in Kuwait. He is the son of the late Adel Baroody and Rajia Ghahdour, who is living at present in London. Bilal was educated in boarding schools in Great Britain, College des Freres and the fashionable Lycee Francais in Beirut, Lebanon. After completion of his secondary school in Kuwait, in 1961, he joined British Air University, in Perth, Scotland, as a pilot. He changed his career and joined their engineering school and graduated with honors and obtained an A and C license from the British Air Registration Board.

He started his distinguished business career as a young entrepreneur in the Middle East

selling heavy duty equipment to the oil companies. He then joined Kuwait Airways Corporation in 1966 and was promoted to a planning engineer in 1968. He was then placed with the Boeing Co. in Seattle, WA as Kuwait Airlines local representative and was assigned the task of purchasing a 707 fleet.

He soon realized the future and tremendous profits to be made in the aviation market and founded a company—U.S. International—to trade aircraft and aircraft spares. His new found business was tremendously successful and before too many years, he had amassed enough money to retire. He was much too young to retire, he thought, but he retired anyway. He hopped around the world buying homes in different countries and living in them, having the fun one dreams of. After 5 years he had had enough of retirement. The fun was no longer fun. He needed to get back to work and money was not the reason.

Bilal settled down in one of several homes he has in Malibu and opened offices in Los Angeles for U.S. International Finance Corp. [USIFC]. With Bilal's energy and driving force, USIFC took off like a jet plane, booming with activity, representing international trade and finance operations for a worldwide client community from their offices in Los Angeles, London, Kuwait, Cairo, and the United Arab Emirates. USIFC interest lies in: Aircraft leasing and sales, aircraft tools and ground support equipment, environmental engineering and geologic services, bridges, roads, city planning and construction, fire fighting equipment and chemicals, heavy duty electrical power, hospital medical equipment and supplies, manufactured diesel engine spare parts, oil refinery, maintenance and upgrading, power plant installation, satellite communications, television cable system design and installation, television programming and productions service, and food. Bilal's latest addition is Certified Grocers of California, whose grocery sales exceed \$4 million annually, whereby USIFC is the sole distributor in the Middle East, Africa, and some parts of Europe.

A joint venture with Dick Clark, who is one of the most recognizable names and faces in America, both behind the scenes and in front of the camera, produced a cable television operating company in one of the fastest growing areas in the United States. The company has constructed a state-of-the-art, 60 channel cable communications system in Kern County, CA.

Bilal and his company earned a reputation built on reliability, integrity, credibility, and confidentiality, supported by a highly skilled international staff selected with customer service as their priority.

Bilal is married to a beautiful brunette named Jacqueline, a native of Pacific Palisades, CA. From a prior marriage, Bilal has two beautiful daughters, presently full-time college students.

Bilal will never tell you about the orphanage in Spain, or the rehabilitation houses in England to which he contributes. He'll never tell you about the scholarships here and there which he underwrites. It has never mattered where Bilal is living, he always finds a good cause where he can be generous. Bilal has but a few plaques recognizing him for his countless good deeds, but that's his own

doing. He is basically shy about his generosity and believes that giving should come from the heart without public thanks. He is the co-founder of the Los Angeles Modern Museum of Contemporary Art and an ardent supporter of the AIDS Project in Los Angeles. Bilal is very much overdue for the recognition he genuinely deserves for the good he has passed along to so many people, both in the United States and abroad.

IN HONOR OF MICHAEL J. ADANTI

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday the Italian-American Historical Society of Greater New Haven will recognize Michael J. Adanti, president of Southern Connecticut State University, with a distinguished service award. Mike has richly earned this honor, and as a longtime friend and admirer, I would like to join in paying tribute to all he has done.

A graduate of Southern and a former captain of its football team, Michael Adanti returned to his alma mater in 1967. In the quarter of a century since, he has served the university with great distinction, in a number of critical capacities. Building on his experience as a high school teacher and guidance counselor, Mike quickly proved to be a superb administrator. He excelled in each position and was appointed president in 1984. Under his wise and active direction, Southern Connecticut has solidified its role as a crucial educational resource for our region and our State.

An exceptional leader who thrives on responsibility, Mike has devoted his skills and time not only to Southern but to the wider community. During the 1970's, he was a successful mayor of Ansonia, and the Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives in the Fifth Congressional District in 1976. From his volunteer efforts at the town level to his membership on bodies such as Yale-New Haven Hospital's board of directors, he has always been an invaluable, enthusiastic contributor to life in our area. His engaging personality and warm sense of humor are renowned, and he is always eager to help others—whether students, colleagues, or neighbors.

Michael J. Adanti is a genuine public servant, and an inspiration to everyone in Connecticut. While his achievements are a particular source of pride for Italian-Americans, he enriches life for us all. I congratulate him on his well-deserved award, and I wish him continued success in the future.

**THE STILLWATER LEVEE/RIVER
WALL PROJECT**

HON. GERRY SIKORSKI

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, my office has been working closely with the Army Corps of

Engineers—St. Paul District Office—and the city of Stillwater to obtain technical assistance through section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act. Our goal is to stop the erosion of a retaining wall system in Stillwater, MN.

The Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (H.R. 5754) being considered in the House today, includes authorization of this project. The Stillwater levee/river wall project is worthy of Federal intervention because of its importance to the Wisconsin/Minnesota border area as well as its historical origins and historical surroundings.

The river wall, the lift bridge connecting Minnesota and Wisconsin, Lowell Park, and the busy commercial section of downtown Stillwater are all listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Erosion of the wall system threatens each of these historic markers.

The wall system and bridge hold up more than just history, more specifically, the Army Corps of Engineers concluded in a preliminary report that, "failure of the wall could lead to temporary loss of the only bridge across the St. Croix River between Hudson and Osceola, WI, a distance of 28 miles." Stillwater medical services provide primary health care for many Wisconsin residents who are dependent on the bridge for access into the Stillwater area.

I would like to emphasize that the Army Corps of Engineers reported, "failure of the wall system is not the result of inadequate maintenance by the city." Time and water have taken their toll on Stillwater's protective wall system and could lead to economic and historical damage at any time in the next 2 years. Action must be taken now on this retaining wall system, built 55 years ago as a WPA project.

The city of Stillwater is ready and willing to step forward and pay their fair share to rebuild this important and historic wall system. However, the damage is just too extensive for the people of Stillwater to take on this problem all by themselves. That is why the Water Resources Development Act authorizes an increase of the maximum Federal allotment from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000 under section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946.

One final point, I would like to thank the people who have worked so hard to bring the project this far, including: the folks in the city of Stillwater, the Army Corps of Engineers—St. Paul District Office—the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. NOWAK, the ranking member, Mr. PETRI, the full committee chairman, Mr. ROE, and the ranking member of the full committee, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT.

TRIBUTE TO JACKIE AND BERTIE GAUGHAN

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the accomplishments of one of Las Vegas' leading businessmen and casino owners, John "Jackie" Gaughan and his wife Roberta, "Bertie". For over 40 years, the Gaughans and their family have made Las Vegas their home, but their enterprises have made Las Vegas a success.

While serving in the Air Force during the 1940's, Jackie became enchanted by the city in the desert and its growing gaming industry. He packed up his family and moved them from Omaha, NE, to Las Vegas where he began his career with an investment in the Flamingo Hotel. Over time, he moved his investments to the downtown area where he now owns many of the landmark hotels of Las Vegas. These include El Cortez, Western Hotel, Las Vegas Club, Gold Spike, Plaza Hotel, and the Showboat. In addition, he also owns the Showboat in Atlantic City.

His sons have also maintained what has become a family affair. His son Michael owns the Barbary Coast and brother Jackie works with his father at the Plaza. In addition, Bertie works side by side with him at the El Cortez, where she serves as his corporate secretary. The Gaughans have been happily married for 50 years and are the proud grandparents of seven grandchildren.

In addition to his outstanding business success, Jackie has taken the time to give back to the community by participating in the Boys Club of southern Nevada, serving on the board of trustees of the United Fund, on the board of the Pioneer Citizens Bank, past director of the Las Vegas Convention Authority, and as past president of the Las Vegas Greater Chamber of Commerce. He has also been elected as Man of the Year by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and the B'nai B'rith.

Through it all, Jackie Gaughan and his family have managed to give back to Las Vegas as they have reached the peaks of business success. As the Basque Festival honors this wonderful man, his wife, and their family, I ask that my fellow Members of Congress rise and help me honor Jackie and Bertie Gaughan and the integral part that they have been to Las Vegas for over 40 years.

TRIBUTE TO MYRON JACKSON

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the

dedication and hard work of one of my constituents, Mr. Myron Jackson of Carey, OH. Mr. Jackson went above and beyond the call of duty to help the many victims of Hurricane Andrew.

Mr. Jackson took 4 days off of work and traveled to the Homestead and Florida City areas of Florida; two areas that were virtually wiped out by the hurricane. After learning of the magnitude of damage and of the thousands left homeless, Mr. Jackson decided to make the trip to Florida out of his care and concern for the many people who needed help. He obtained a 25-foot truck and with the help of his father, Curt, collected donations of food, toiletries, and medicine from individuals who saw the truck parked in a local store parking lot. The donations were sorted into packages containing food and supplies for a family of five. Mr. Jackson provided money for the fuel needed for the drive to Florida. He and his father obtained a pass to travel through the most stricken areas distributing their donations to families in need.

I commend Mr. Jackson and the many people who donated supplies for his cause. His spirit of voluntarism and service is an inspiration to us all, and I speak for the people of the fourth district when I say we're proud he's an Ohioan.

A BILL TO STRENGTHEN THE PENALTIES FOR EMPLOYING A JUVENILE IN THE COMMISSION OF A FEDERAL CRIME

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 24, 1992

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a new bill that will give prosecutors an important new weapon in the war against crime. Under the provisions of my bill, anyone who employs a juvenile in the commission of a Federal offense would be faced with twice the maximum penalty that normally accompanies the crime.

The language in my bill closely parallels a provision in the 1988 Drug Enforcement Act, but broadens it to include all Federal crimes.

Criminals often employ children to do their dirty work because they know that the child will receive a light sentence at best. I am concerned that once these children are introduced to a life of crime they will continue to break the law. We need to stop this trend. One way is to go after the adults that are profiting from the juvenile's actions. My bill will do just that. The double penalty will cause a potential criminal to think twice before employing a juvenile to commit a Federal offense.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this legislation.